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The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

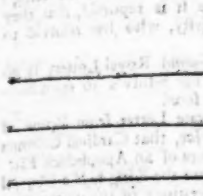
By Henry Stonecastle, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;*

SATURDAY March 26, 1743.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

——*Musas contingere cuncta lepore.* LUCR.

Mr. SPECTATOR,



AS the Mind of Man cannot for ever apply itself to Study and Business, but necessarily requires some Relaxation, and, like a Bow, must be sometimes unstrung to preserve its usual Vigour, it will be of no small Service to consider what Pleasures and Amusements may be most proper to give a Relish to our vacant Hours. It is not my Design, at present, to expatiate upon all the Diversions now in *Vogue*, and to consider which of them may be laudable and which improper: But there is one *Amusement* in particular that I would recommend to your Readers, which is *Poetry*. I hope they wont mistake me; I mention it only as an *agreeable Amusement*, not as a proper *Study*. *Poetry*, like *Wine*, us'd moderately, enlivens and refreshes us; drinking deep of either intoxicates, and makes us unfit for every Thing. A gay Friend of mine us'd to say, *The Muse should be visited as a Mistress, not treated as a Wife*; by which Means we shall pass the Time with her in Gaiety and Pleasure, and leave her with new Life and Spirits, thus reaping both Entertainment and Improvement from her Company: It will give us an *Elegance of Taste*, refine our Ideas, polish our Diction, and will have an happy Influence over all our *Compositions*, even in Prose, by calling to our Mind the most agreeable and most proper Images, and teaching us how to give them the most becoming Dress. You may observe by the Walk and Manner of a Gentleman, that he can *dance*: So in the *Prose* of a Person that has been conversant with the *Muses*, a judicious Eye will easily discover the *Diffunsa Membra Poetica*. Nor is it only in our Writings that *Poetry* will be of Service to us, but even in our Manners and Behaviour in Life, if we may judge of the Service it does *particular Persons* from the Effect it has upon whole *Nations*: The most uncivilized States, from barbarous have grown polite, as *Poetry* has dawn'd upon them. The *Roman Commonwealth*, in particular, never flourish'd so much as when *Wit* and *Poetry* adorn'd the Court: For which Reason *Augustus* and *Maecenas* were the never-failing Patrons of Learning: No sooner did *Wit* decay than the State began to decline. But it is of Service not only in *civilizing* the Manners, but in celebrating the Praise-worthy. What can be a greater Incentive to heroick Actions than the Expectation of being immortaliz'd by the *Muses*? It was a fine Compliment that *Alexander* paid to *Poetry* on seeing the Tomb of *Achilles*, in lamenting his own Want of a *Homer* to sing his Praises; and when he was consulting what valuable Thing was most *proper* to be put in the precious Cabinet of *Darius*, he gave it for *Homer's* Works. *Cicero* was not content with the Character of being the greatest *Orator* of *Rome*, and perhaps the whole World, but he had Ambition to become a *Poet* likewise. Not to dwell any longer on the *Praises* of *Poetry* in general, let us examine the various Branches of it, and see how each of them in its Way may be *serviceable*.

The four principal Kinds of *Poetry* are, *Epick*, *Pastoral*, *Lyrick*, and *Dramatick*: In each of these, *Greece*, *Rome*, and *England*, excel all the rest of the World. The *Epick* is a *fine Woman*, array'd in all the Splendor of Dress, which, whilst we behold, we are struck with Awe and Admiration. The *Pastoral* is a *Country Nymph*, unadorn'd with Art, but, *Simplex Munditiis*, elegant and neat. The *Lyrick* is a winning Beauty. The *Dramatick* wears all Dresses, and delights in all. *Epick Poetry* is the most sublime and transporting. All other Kinds of Poetry flow like a smooth River, calmly and even: This, like a raging Sea, hurries us on with an irresistable Violence, snatches us from ourselves, forces us to the Field of Battle, where we partake of all the *Hero's* Dangers, think ourselves present in the Heat of the Action, and tremble for the Event. *Epick Poetry* is therefore of *Use*, as it warms us with new Ardour, makes us glow as we read with a generous Ambition, envy the Hero the Poet celebrates, long to perform such Actions ourselves for the Service of our *Country*, and pant to be so immortaliz'd: For this *Homer*, *Virgil* and *Milton*, justly wear the Bays. If we less relish the Hurry of the Town, or the Splendors of a Court, than the calm Sweets of an innocent Country Life, *Pastorals* will have Charms to win our Affections. *Pastoral Poetry*, like the *Fields* it describes, pleases the Eye with natural Images; and as we go on we see beautiful Flowers rising all around, the more beautiful for not being the Effect of Art. This is of Service to smooth our *Passions*, to make us love *Innocence*, and detest *Vice*: From this Branch of Poetry *Theocritus*, *Virgil* and *Philips* gather'd their Laurels. *Lyrick Poetry*, as it flows from and is address'd to the Fancy, rather than the Judgment, it must be allow'd does not carry so much *Instruction* as *Delight*. But even this, the most trifling, though the most agreeable Species of Poetry, is not without its peculiar *Use*: It teaches us a Happiness of Thought, and Fluency of Expression, which is no where else to be met with. The *Lyrick Muse* is more peculiarly the Voice of *Love*; and the Lines therefore should be soft and beautiful as the Subject: As they are the most engaging, so they leave the greatest Impression upon the Memory. They are pretty Advocates with the Fair Sex; and when they are wrote *from the Heart to the Heart*, so as to be undisguis'd by those little Witticisms which disfigure the Product of a Mind at Ease, cannot fail of charming all who prefer *Nature* to *Art*. *Anacreon*, *Horace*, and *Prior*, are the Triumvirate that preside over *Lyrick Poetry*.

Dramatick Poetry is of two Kinds, *Tragick* and *Comick*. *Tragedy*, well wrote, cannot fail of getting the absolute Mastery over our Minds and Hearts; it can move our *Pity*, raise our Indignation, kindle in us a laudable Ambition, inflame us with the *Love of Virtue*, and breed in us a Detestation of Vice. *Dramatick Poetry* is the *Looking-Glass* of the *Mind*; and as in *Comedy* we see all our Follies and Foibles, so in *Tragedy* we see all our Vices shew'd in such a Light, as to make us detest and abhor them. *Tragedy* addresses itself chiefly to our two tenderest Passions, *Pity* and *Love*. When we see a Love founded upon Virtue, which is then a laudable Passion, still labouring under Misfortunes, the Breast must be void of all Humanity, that does not sympathize. When we see some God-like *Hero* condemn'd by some successful *Tyrant* for fighting in, or maintaining, his *Country's Cause*, who can be so unconcern'd a Spectator as not to pity one, and detest the other? *Virtue* in *Tragedy* is drawn in such amiable Colours, and Vice painted in such detestable Light, that I really know nothing that can breed in us such a Love for the one and Abhorrence for the other; it is impossible to go away from a well-wrote Tragedy on whatever Plan it is founded, *unimprov'd*. *Euripides*, *Seneca*, and the Author of *Cato*, bear away the Prize in Tragedy, and the last, in my Opinion, may claim it from both the others. The Breast that does not bleed with *Cato*, glow with Abhorrence of the Treachery of *Syphax* and *Sempronius*, pity *Marcus*, and sympathize with *Juba* and *Marcia*, is no Advocate for *Liberty*, is no *Lover* of his *Country*, and is incapable of *Tenderness* and *Love*.

Comedy, by a most pleasing Art, laughs us out of our Follies: The *Fop*, the *Coxcomb*, the *Rake*, the *Coquet*, the *Prude*, the *Wanton*, all see themselves drawn more like than their Pleasures, and may, if they please, learn to correct themselves. Nor is there any one Species of Folly but is here properly expos'd and animadverted. *Tragedy* improves us by placing *before* our Eyes the Examples of *others*; *Comedy*, by mimicking *ourselves*. We laugh at our *own Follies* whilst we blush at them, and feel a pleasing Shame at seeing ourselves expos'd, which is one sure Step to Amendment, as healing Wounds always yield a tickling Kind of Pain. *Menander*, (as we are told) *Terence*, and the Author of the *Careless Husband*, justly claim the *Preference* over all other Writers of Comedy: The last of which will never be *excell'd*, nor *equall'd*. *

Having thus, in a cursory Manner, observ'd the Use that may be gather'd from every Species of *Poetry*, give me Leave to recommend to such of your Readers as have a Talent that way, and have sometimes an idle Hour to exercise their Genius; and those who have not, to peruse the Works of others. There are several of both Sexes that complain they don't know what to do to pass away their Time, or, rather, as the *French* (the idlest Nation upon Earth) say, *Pour tuer le Temps*; and, therefore, are oblig'd to have Recourse to modern fashionable Amusements, most of which are irrational, many of them *hurtful*. Cou'd they once relish this elegant Entertainment, they would find it an Antidote against the *Spleen*, *Cardplaying*, and the *Love of Gaming*. To your *Fair Readers*, in particular, I would recommend in this, as in all other Particulars, the *Example of Clarinda*. This Lady, by employing only those Hours in Reading, which the Generality of the *Fair Sex* misspend in adorning their Persons, has made herself the *Honour* and *Reproach* of her Sex: There is no Elegant Author but she is intimately acquainted with, and by gathering Sweets from all their Flowers, nothing but *Honey* flows from her Lips. Thus to the Charms of her Person she has added a second, and a better Claim to our Hearts. She has qualified herself to be a *Companion* to a Man of *Sense*, and one Hour spent in her Company is a more elegant Entertainment than a whole Circle of Beauties, adorn'd with all the Luxury of Dress. Blush ye, misthaken Fair Ones, that ye have thrown away all your Care upon your Persons. Is the charming the *Eye* the only Victory ye aim at? Would you have no other Beauties than your *Pictures*? Is it Equal to ye whether you are agreeable to a *Fool* or a Man of *Sense*? For how can the latter, pleased as he may be with the Person, have any Esteem, (the only sure Basis of Love) for a *lovely Idiot*? What Wonder is it then that *Matrimony* labours under such an ill Character when not one in a hundred of the *Fair Sex* is qualified for a Wife? Their having a glimmering of Knowledge is worse than if they had none, as they are more inexcusable for not improving it. They have just enough to be *troublesome*, and not enough to be *agreeable*. So that had I the famous *Image* of the *Statuary*, I would rather marry it as it was, than pray, as he did, to have it *animated*, especially as the *Fair Sex* is at present.—— But I am growing too warm, and tho' I think they deserve to be severely treated, yet I am still too much, Sir, their, and your, humble Servant, to say any Thing that may offend them.

Oxford. D. H.

* *What becomes of* Ben. Johnson *and* Congreve? Pope *is forgot in* Pastoral; Waller *in* Lyrick; Shakespear *in* Tragedy: *All of whom I think the Author should have mention'd.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Peterſbourg, March 8. The Reports that were ſpread, that the Reſtitution of Finland would depend on Sweden's electing the Prince and Biſhop of Eutin for her future King, appear entirely groundleſs; for the Generals Romanzow and Lubras, the Empreſs's Plenipotentiaries at the Congreſs of Abo, have as yet no other Inſtructions but to treat on the footing of the *Uti poſſidetis*. It was alſo reported, but without Foundation, that the Ruſſian Garriſon at Abo, would receive Orders to withdraw while the Congreſs ſits.

Peterſbourg, March 8. Laſt Week two Couriers arriv'd from Abo with Advice that in the ſecond Conference between the Empreſs's Plenipotentiaries and thoſe of Sweden, the latter declar'd that their Inſtructions were to treat on the footing of the Peace of Nyſtadt; to which our Plenipotentiaries made Anſwer, that their Orders were to treat upon no other footing but the *Uti poſſidetis*; hereupon great Debates aroſe, and at laſt both Parties agreed to wait the Return of two Couriers diſpatch'd to their reſpective Courts.

Stockholm, March 12. Count Gyllenborg deliver'd, a few Days ſince, a long Memorial to the French, Daniſh, Britiſh, and Dutch Miniſters, concerning the preſent Situation of Sweden in regard to Ruſſia, wherein he ſets forth the Danger to which this Kingdom is expos'd ſince the Loſs of Finland, and how much it behoves the ſaid Powers to prevent its Ruin, by ſpeedily ſending their Fleets to our Aſſiſtance. Theſe four Miniſters have ſent the ſaid Memorial to their reſpective Courts.

His Majeſty's Field Equipages are getting ready. All the Regiments are order'd to be in Readineſs to march the 12th of next Month. The Men of War and Gallies will be ready to put to Sea at the ſame Time.

A Reſolution has been taken, at the Inſtances of the Order of the Peaſants, to lay a Tax on Wigs and Hoop-petticoats.

Stockholm, March 14. The Affair of the Succeſſion having been mov'd in the Senate and in the ſecret Deputation, a private Committee was choſen, conſiſting of eight Members of the Nobleſſe, and four of each of the other Orders, who are to give in Writing their Reaſons for and againſt this Affair, as likewiſe their Thoughts concerning the Candidates. This Committee have already had two Meetings.

Hamburg, March 19. A Report is juſt ſpread, that the Prince-Royal of Denmark has been elected Succeſſor to the Crown, and that he is to have the chief Command of the Swediſh Army, in caſe the War continues with Ruſſia.

Turin, March 2. Admiral Matthews has detach'd ſome Ships of his Squadron, in order to bring over two Regiments from the Iſland of Sardinia.——Perhaps this is the *important* Expedition ſo much talk'd of lately.

Naples, March 6. The Court has juſt ſent Orders to Peſcara, and other Places adjacent, to ſend away to Count Gage's Army the Regiments that belong to the Crown of Spain. A Reſolution has likewiſe been taken to bring ſome thouſands of the regimented Militia into this City, to the End that the regular Troops may be employ'd elſewhere.

All the new Works here, and at the other Maritime Places, are finiſh'd, ſo that we now think ourſelves able to bid Defiance to the Engliſh Ships of War. We continue caſting a great Number of Cannon in the Royal Arſenal, and laying up vaſt Quantities of warlike Stores.

Bologni, March 12. The Spaniards continue to ſend their Sick and Wounded towards Faenza; they are likewiſe erecting large Magazines in Romagna; nevertheleſs Count Gage does not ſeem to be in a Hurry to march out of this Province.

The Auſtrians and Piedmonteze have demanded Etapes for 15,000 Men, and Quarters in the Territory of St. John di Perticetto; but we hear the Government has delay'd granting this Demand, until the Return of a Courier diſpatch'd to Vienna with Repreſentations about it.

Geneva, March 18. We expect every Day from Madrid a Diploma, by which the King of Spain yields up the Duchy of Savoy to Don Philip, who will accordingly aſſume the Title of Duke of Savoy, and has already order'd a Great Seal to be made at Lyons, in which the Arms of Savoy are quarter'd with thoſe of Spain.

Milan, March 13. We hear from Turin, that the offenſive and defenſive Treaty of Alliance between the Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia, is concluded and ſign'd: We know no other Particular of it, but that the Queen cedes to his Sardinian Majeſty ſome Diſtricts of the Milaneze, and that Part of the Auſtrian Troops coming from Germany are to reinforce the Piedmonteze Army in Savoy.

Schaffhauſen, March 26. Mr. Burnaby, who is lately arriv'd in this Country, has publickly declar'd that he has not yet receiv'd any Orders for hiring a Body of 12,000 Swiſs for the Service of Great Britain. The Canton of Oppenzel has publiſh'd an Edict forbidding to make any Levies there for Foreigners.

Vienna, March 13. The 7th Inſtant at Night a Detachment of 30 Cuiraſſiers and 30 Grenadiers went to a private Houſe where a Free Maſons lodge was kept, and took up about 30 Free-Maſons, who were then aſſembled there: They found them ſitting round a Table, which was cover'd with a black Cloth or Carpet, whereon were drawn divers odd Characters. On the Table ſtood two black Candles lighted, a Death's Head, a large naked Sabre, and a Regiſter, containing the Names of 400 Brethren. Among thoſe taken up there were ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, who were ſoon releas'd.

Ratiſbon, March 18. The French Recruits arrive ſucceſſively at Stadt-am-hoff, and the greateſt Part of them file off to the Upper Palatinate, where the French have already aſſembled a conſiderable Body of Troops. It is confirm'd that the Veldt Marſhal Kevenhuller is come back from Vienna, and that his Army is to be aſſembled the 31ſt Inſtant. Advices from Paſſau ſay, that the Hungarian Forces begin to arrive, and that there are 30,000 of them in all.

Francfort, March 24. The King of France has juſt made a Declaration to the Dyet of the Empire, the Subſtance of which is as follows;

'That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as Guarantee of 'the Treaty of Weſtphalia, is reſolv'd, in caſe the 'Engliſh paſs the Rhine, or attempt to oppreſs any of 'the Princes or States of the Germanick Body, to 'ſend likewiſe a powerful Army after them into Ger-'many, &c.'

In conſequence of this Declaration the Emperor has iſſued requiſitory Letters for the Paſſage of that Army, which has receiv'd Orders to aſſemble on the Moſelle, near Sarre-Louis.

Mentz, March 21. The Elector, our Sovereign, died laſt Night of an apopleclick Fit, aged Sixty-eight.

Duſſeldorp, March 22. We are aſſur'd that the Court of Manheim has not yet reſolv'd to grant the Requeſt made by the Earl of Stair, to lay up the Engliſh Artillery in this City, but that his Electoral Highneſs has agreed that it may be ſent proviſionally to Mulheim on the Rhine. The Troops of the Allies keep quiet in their Quarters; but it is given out that they will begin their March towards the Beginning of next Month, in order to paſs the Rhine, though the Elector of Triers, and ſome other Princes of the Empire have proteſted againſt this March.

Duſſeldorp, March 26. We hear from Aix-la-Chapelle, that the firſt Diviſion of the Britiſh Troops, conſiſting of Grenadiers and Dragoons, are to begin their March To-morrow, in order to paſs the Rhine near Mulheim, and that they will be ſpeedily follow'd by all the auxiliary Troops in the Dutchy of Juliers. It is ſaid that the Death of the Elector of Mentz is the Occaſion of their marching ſo ſoon.

Utrecht, March 29. We have juſt receiv'd Letters from Vienna, of the 16th Inſtant, which ſay that Count Kevenhuller did not ſet out on his Return to the Army in Bavaria till the 14th; and that her Hungarian Majeſty has given him *Carte Blanche* this Campaign.

We hear from Berlin, that the King of Pruſſia ſet out for Breſlau the 21ſt Inſtant, accompanied by Prince Henry, his Brother, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, Prince George William of Heſſe Darmſtadt, &c.

Ratiſbon, March 21. The French have bought up vaſt Quantities of all Sorts of Proviſions for their Subſiſtence this Campaign in the Circles of Swabia and Francona. Their Generals have judg'd this Precaution neceſſary, becauſe Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate are too much exhauſted to provide for ſo numerous an Army as they will have in theſe two Countries this Seaſon.

Paris, March 22. The French and Swiſs Guards file off ſucceſſively towards the Moſelle. As yet no Orders are iſſued for the Departure of the reſt of the King's Houſhold Troops; whence it is reported, that they are to accompany his Majeſty, who has reſolv'd to make the Campaign.

Paris, March 22. The ſecond Royal Lottery is almoſt fill'd, and the Court has reſolv'd to open Subſcriptions for another very ſoon.

Paris, March 27. A private Letter from Rome of the 8th Inſtant brings Advice, that Cardinal Colonna died there the Monday before of an Apopleclick Fit.

The 20th and 22d Inſtant the King held a Council of State, wherein the Operations of the approaching Campaign in Flanders and on the Moſelle were ſettled.

From the Utrecht Gazette.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 22, *N. S.*

'Baron Haſlang, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the 'Emperor, had a few Days ſince a Conference with 'the Lord C——, about certain Reports ſpread 'relating to two Plans of Peace that have appear'd in 'the publick Papers. According to the Reſult of this 'Conference it appears, that when Baron Haſling 'mention'd to Lord C—— the ſecularizing of 'ſome German Biſhopricks, in the ſame Manner as 'was done at the Peace of Weſtphalia, it was only 'by way of private Diſcourſe, and not at all as a 'Thing propoſ'd in the Emperor's Name, nor as an 'Expedient which the Baron thought conducive to 'an Accommodation.'——When a Thing won't take, it is no difficult Matter to get a *Gazetteer*, either at home or abroad, to ſay, that it was not propoſ'd in earneſt.

From the London Gazette.

Hamburgh, March 22. We learn by Letters of the 15th Inſtant, which are come in this Evening from Stockholm, that by an Order of the Secret Committee, two Clerks of the Chancery had been taken into Arreſt, and their Papers ſeiz'd; among which, ſome Circumſtances of Importance are brought to light, and ſuch as may prove of ill Conſequence to ſome other Perſons who are engag'd in the ſame Affair; and that Major-General Diedron was likewiſe under Arreſt, which had been ſignified to him from the grand Council of War, and on the Part of the Commiſſion appointed to examine into the Conduct of the Generals Lowenhaupt and Buddenbrock in the late Campaign of Finland.

IRELAND.

Dublin, March 12. A few Days ago a Soldier's Wife, a comely young Huſſey, being check'd by her Huſband for having a Child ſeveral Months before the proper Time, encourag'd her to go and leave the ſame with the Father, aſſuring her, that when ſhe did ſo he would again take her to be the Wife of his Boſom; but ſhe, contrary to all Humanity, took the Child away and threw it over Thoumond Bridge, into the River Shannon, where it periſh'd: On Diſcovery whereof, the vile unnatural Mother was committed to our Gaol, where ſhe now lies.

There was alſo committed to our County Gaol, this Evening, a Woman charg'd with poiſoning her own two Children. The Fact was committed in Newcaſtle, fixteen Miles from this City; ſhe is a Widow, and it ſeem'd her Courtier refus'd to marry her, having ſuch a Charge; in eleven Days after the Children were buried it was diſcover'd the Mother had bought Poiſon, (as was prov'd by an Apothecary) on pretence to deſtroy Rats, two Phyſicians being employ'd to examine into the Matter, found the Poiſon in the Childrens Stomachs, whereupon the Mother was taken up, and ſent hither under a ſtrong Guard.

Laſt Monday Night ſeveral of the Priſoners in the Gaol of Wicklow, (having cut off their Bolts that Afternoon) upon the Turnkey's opening the Door for them ruſh'd out, knock'd him down, together with a Servant belonging to the Gaoler, who was along with him, and made clear off by the Darkneſs of the Night.

Two Men and Horſes are to be draughted from each Troop of Horſe and Dragoons in this Kingdom, to be ſent to our Forces abroad.

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, March 15. The four following Perſons have receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Caſtle of York, viz. Edward Snowden and Chriſtopher Abbot, for Horſe-ſtealing; Arthur Kay, for Sheep-ſtealing; and Mark Nottingham, for a Robbery in a Cloſe near the King's Highway at Hemingbrough. William Todd and Mary Dixon were order'd to be tranſported for ſeven Years. Mary Jackſon was burnt in the Hand for picking a Pocket.

Lancaſter, March 14. This Day were committed to our Gaol, Thomas Brebant (who uſually goes by the Name of the Knave of Clubs) and James Brebant, his Son, and his Wife, for moſt barbarouſly beating and miſuſing a Girl of between eleven and twelve Years of Age, ſo that her Life is in great Danger. The Girl was an Apprentice to the old Fellow, and it is ſcarcely to be credited what Variety of Torments the inhuman Wretches have at Times inflicted upon the poor Creature. There was another Perſon, one Briddis, concern'd with the others in their barbarous Treatment of the Wench, but the Conſtable by miſ taking the Name, apprehended one Prideaux inſtead of him, by which Miſtake the fourth Brute eſcap'd.

LONDON.

Many People begin to be very uneaſy at the *Britiſh Forces* marching into *Germany*, as, according to the Laws of the *Empire*, they will be as much deem'd *Foreigners* as the *French* were —— *Heaven preſerve them from their Fate* —— But if they ſhould be unſucceſsful, the Natives of the Country will aſk —— *What Buſineſs they had there.*

We hear that ſpeedily a *Hue* and *Cry* will be iſſued to know what is become of the *War in Spain.*

The neceſſary Preparations are making for the Embarkation of Brigadier-General Bragg's Regiment of Foot, which will ſpeedily be ſent to join the Engliſh Forces in Flanders.

Tueſday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Lottery Bill, the Gin Bill, the Bill for repealing the Pot Act, the Mutiny Bill, that for Inſolvent Debtors, and to ſuch others as were ready for that Purpoſe.

Sir Everard Fawkener, his Majeſty's late Embaſſador at Conſtantinople, is arriv'd in Town from thence.

On Saturday laſt Carr Brackenbury, Eſq; of the County of Lincoln, was married at St. Andrew Holbourn to Miſs Booth, an agreeable young Lady of 1500 l. per Annum, and 40,000 l. in Money.

Died lately at St. Germain's in France, aged upwards of Ninety, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Middleton, Mother of the preſent Earl of Middleton, now in the Service of France; by her Death he ſucceeds to her fine Apartments at St. Germain's, which he had a reverſionary Grant of.

Laſt Monday in the Afternoon a moſt ſuperb Coffin was carried to Buckingham-Houſe for her Grace; it was cover'd with Crimſon Velvet, had eight Handles adorned with Coronets; on the Lid was a large Dural Coronet curiouſly painted, and on the Plate her Grace's Arms and Titles were engrav'd.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight died, at his Houſe in Southwark, Mr. William Sheppard, Brother and Partner to Richard Sheppard, Eſq; an eminent and wealthy Brewer in the Borough. The Publick has loſt a ſincere Friend, and his Acquaintance an agreeable and generous Companion.

Laſt Week died at Newton in Lancaſhire, James Perkins, Eſq; who had been a Collector in the Exciſe many Years, but had declin'd the Buſineſs on Account of a conſiderable Eſtate being left him by a near Relation.

On Saturday laſt died at Ealing in Middleſex, in the 76th Year of her Age, Mrs. Jane Wotton, Relict of Mr. Matthew Wotton, formerly a Bookſeller in Fleet-ſtreet, and Siſter to the late John Penny, of Clement's Inn, Eſq; and to the preſent Dean of Litchfield. She has left behind her a moſt excellent Character; for to a fine Underſtanding, and a ſweet affable Diſpoſition, was join'd an unaffected Piety, and great Humanity and Charity, which made her Life exemplary in every Relation, her Character amiable in every Light, and gave her that perpetual Serenity of Mind, which a good Conſcience only can ſupport.

On Saturday died at his Houſe in the Savoy, Mr. Jones, an Adjutant and Lieutenant in Capt. Ogilby's Company in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Laſt Sunday died at Camberwell, where he went for the Recovery of his Health, Mr. Cole, a wealthy Tobacconiſt near Queenhith in Thames-ſtreet.

On Sunday died Kingſmill Eyre, Eſq; Secretary to the Commiſſioners of the Royal Hoſpital of Cheſea-College, and Agent to a Regiment of Invalids.

On Monday Night died of an Apoplectick Fit, at his Houſe at Clapham in Surrey, Sir William Rous, Knt. Alderman of Vintry Ward: He was elected in the room of Sir John Eyles, Bart. who accepted of Bridge Ward Without upon the Death of Sir Gerard Conyers.

On Monday laſt died, at his Houſe in Great Ormond-ſtreet, Miles Barnes, Eſq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune, and late one of the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company.

Tueſday Morning died Papillion Ball, Eſq; an eminent Weſt-India Merchant of this City, and one of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company.

The ſame Morning died ſuddenly at her Houſe in Milk-Street, Cheapſide, Mrs. Hallows, who carried on the Buſineſs of a wholeſale Haberdaſher, by which ſhe acquir'd a handſome Fortune, which devolves to Mr. Toucher, of Aldermanbury, who marry'd her only Daughter.

Tueſday died, at his Houſe in Lambeth, Mr. Curtis, one of the moſt conſiderable Tanners in England.

Thurſday ſe'nnight came on, at St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, the Election of a Porter in the room of Mr. Samuel Naſh, decea'd; there were ſeveral Candidates, but it lay between Mr. Nichols and Mr. Barry, and on caſting up the Numbers it ſtood thus; for Mr. Nichols 62, for Mr. Barry 61; on which the former was decla'd duly elected.

At the ſaid Court Admiral Vernon was admitted a Governor, and receiv'd his Charge accordingly.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has preſented the Rev. Mr. John Lawry to the Rectory of Wimple, in the County of Cambridge, lately void by the Promotion of the Rev. Mr. Joſeph Sims to the Rectory of St. John the Evangeliſt in Weſtminſter. And

On Tueſday the ſaid Mr. Lawry was inſtituted, by the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Ely, to the Rectory of Wimple aforeſaid.

Thurſday ſe'nnight came on, before the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, a very rare and extraordinary Trial, between his Majeſty and an eminent Maſter at Rotherhith, on an Information exhibited againſt him, for mixing two Wettings together, contrary to Act of Parliament, whereby an Increaſe was made; after a very long Trial, and hearing Witneſſes on both Sides, and the Judgment of ſeveral eminent Maſters, he was convicted of the Penalty, which is 5 s. a Buſhel for every Buſhel Increaſe.

The ſame Day came on, before Sir Henry Penrice, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, a Cauſe concerning a Seizure made by John Love, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms at the Port of Cork in Ireland, of 800 Barrels of Beef and 400 Barrels of Pork, loaden on board the Vertue, Capt. Gains, of Yarmouth: It appear'd that the Beef and Pork were contracted for by Timothy and James Macnamara, Iriſh Merchants reſiding at Malaga, with their Correſpondents in Ireland, and intended to ſerve the King of Spain's Gallies, but an Embargo being laid on all Ships at that Time in the Ports of Ireland, prevented the Ship's Sailing, during which Time the Goods were ſeiz'd, and it appearing upon Trial that Capt. Gains had a Spaniſh Paſs, the Court were of Opinion they were a legal Prize, and accordingly condemn'd them to his Majeſty as Perquiſites of the Admiralty.

The ſame Day ſeveral Officers and Sailors belonging to the St. Peter and Joſeph Prize, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Squirrel, Capt. Geary, were examin'd before Sir Henry Penrice, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in relation to the Prize being Spaniſh Property, when it appear'd that they had double Paſſes and double Bills of Lading, the one Spaniſh and the other French, with the Seals of France annex'd, the former of which they threw over-board; but it appearing that the Prize was the ſole Property of Spaniards, ſhe was condemn'd accordingly.

They Preſs for Seamen very hot in all Parts Eaſtward of London-Bridge, and it is difficult for a Man that has a hard Hand to go thro' St. Katherine's, without being carried by a Preſs-Gang to ſome neighbouring Rendezvous, where he muſt either prove himſelf a Tradeſman, or go on board a Tender.

Laſt Week a Sailor going over Tower-Hill, was ſtopp'd by a Fellow under the Pretence of being his Countryman, accordingly they went into the Nagg's Head Ale-houſe on Tower-hill, to drink; in the mean while the Fellow took the Opportunity to pick the Jack Tar's Pocket of a Crown Piece, which was all the Money he had; when the Reckoning came to be paid the Tar miſs'd his Money, and knowing that he had it when he came into the Houſe, demanded it of his pretended Countryman, and upon ſearch of him found it ty'd in his Handkerchief about his Neck: After the honeſt Tar had drubb'd him well for being ſo unkind as to cheat his Countryman, he deliver'd him up to the Populace, who gave him the uſual Diſcipline of Ducking.

Laſt Week William Francis and Joyce Davis, were committed to Newgate, by Sir William Rous, on the Oaths of Thomas Burk, Innocent Babe, George Morgan and John Bird, for aſſaulting Thomas Burk, and robbing him of a Watch, a Hanger, and five Guineas, at a Houſe of ill Fame in Hanging-Sword-Alley, Fleet-Street.

At the Aſſizes for Norfolk, John Codlin, attainted of Felony, Burglary, and of murdering Simon Pottill, the Bunhill Carrier, was found guilty, and order'd to be executed; but William Holding, for Sheep-ſtealing, and Robert Obbins, for ſtealing of Conies, who were alſo condemn'd, were afterwards reprieve'd.

On Saturday laſt a Highwayman well mounted on a Bay Gelding robb'd ſeveral Perſons coming from Rocheſter Aſſizes, on Shooters-Hill and Black-Heath, particularly Mr. Brown, a Farmer near Dulwich, from whom he took his Watch and nine Shillings in Silver.

On Saturday laſt Anne Crosby, alias Anne Sergeant, was committed to Bridewell in Southwark, for defrauding Mr. Renwood, a Hoop and Bail Maker in the Mint of 10 Guineas, by opening his Deſk with a falſe Key.

Sunday Morning, about One o'Clock, Mr. Spear, a Carpenter at Lambeth, was attack'd in St. George's Fields by four Footpads, who robb'd him of his Watch and ſix Guineas, and ſome Silver.

On Sunday Evening, about Nine o'Clock, Mr. Head, a Founder in Old-Street, was attack'd in Iſlington, near the Turnpike, by three Footpads, who robb'd him of his Hat and Wig, a Guinea and ſome Silver; one of the Ruffians at parting gave him a deſperate Blow on his Head with a Stick, and bid him take that and be damn'd for not bringing more Money with him.

Monday John Darke was committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell, by Col. De Veil, on a ſtrong Suſpicion of having feloniouſly and privately taken from a Lady of Quality, Jewels to the Value of 500 l.

On Monday Night, about Ten o'Clock, Mr. Knight, an Exciſe Officer at Hammerſmith, was attack'd by two Footpads near Knightſbridge, who knock'd him down and beat him in a terrible manner, and afterwards robb'd him of his Watch and Eighteen-pence in Money.

They write from the Deviſes in Wiltſhire, that on Thurſday the third Inſtant, the Houſe of Mr. Good of that Town, was broke open and robb'd of Plate, Watches and Rings to the Value of 150 l. by ſome Rogues who made off undiſcover'd.

Laſt Monday Mr. John Lucas, Son of Mr. Lucas, a Farrier in the Borough, Southwark, going on board the Lenox Man of War at Woolwich, miſs'd his Hold and fell into the River, and was drown'd, in Sight of ſeveral of the Ship's Crew, who us'd their utmoſt Endeavours to ſave him.

Yeſterday came Advice, that the Dragon, late Cunningham, from Carolina for Briſtol, was loſt on the Coaſt of Scotland; but the People were ſav'd.

The Merchants in the Jamaica Trade have had the agreeable News by the laſt Letters from Charles-Town in South-Carolina, that the St. George, late Capt. Rafton, with two others for London from Jamaica, all miſſing Ships, were arrived at Charles-Town.

They write from Bayona of the 19th Inſtant, N. S. that a Ship laden with Port Wines was taken by the Spaniards and carry'd into St. Sebaſtian's; but her Name is not mention'd.

They write from Plymouth, that they have receiv'd there the following List of Spanish Privateers, which may be depended on, viz.

Belonging to St. Sebastian's.

The Coro, of 18 Guns and 100 Men.
The Esperance, of 14 Guns and 140 Men.
The Fortune Snow, or Brig, of 4 Guns and 60 Men; all of them at Sea.
And two Doggers, ready for the Sea, with 10 Guns and 120 Men each, all of them French.

Belonging to Bilboa.

The Burgonia, of 22 Guns and 200 Men.
The St. Michael, of 18 Guns and 150 Men.
A small Snow of 4 Guns; all at Sea.
Also the Jupiter, of 30 Guns, (24 of them Twelve Pounders) and 350 Men.
The Queen of Spain, of 22 Guns; and St. Joseph, of 14 Guns, laid up.

At Passage.

The Grand St. Michael, of 40 Guns. And,
The Extravagant, of 14 Guns; both which are fitting out with the greatest Expedition.

Letters from Bourdeaux advise, that a British Man of War has taken off Faro, a Register Ship, call'd the Nostra Senora il Santa Sacramenta del Rotata, bound for Cadiz from La Vera Cruz, which Ship is said to have on board 750,000 Pieces of Eight, and upwards of 150 Bags of Cochineal, with divers other Goods of great Value.

Extract of a Letter from Rye, dated March 17.

'As Mr. Allen Grebell, of this Place, was coming 'home between Two and Three o'Clock this Morning, after having been to take Leave of his Nephew, 'who was just then embark'd for France, he was attack'd in coming thro' the Church-yard by one John 'Breads, a Butcher, who with a naked Knife met and 'stabb'd the unhappy Gentleman in two Places in the 'Left Breast; one of the Wounds, which was above 'the Pap, perforated into the Thorax, quite thro' the 'Lobe of the Lungs; the other, which was a little 'lower, and nearer his Arm, penetrated the Lungs 'also, whence, in a short time issued out so great a 'Quantity of Blood that he died. The Wounds, upon 'the Examination of several Surgeons, were both ad'judg'd to be mortal; and the Coroner's Jury, who 'finish'd their Enquiry this Evening, have brought in 'their Verdict Wilful Murder. The Criminal, upon 'Examination, confess'd the Fact, and said, he was 'mistaken, for that he believ'd the Person he met 'was Mr. Lamb, the Mayor. He attack'd another 'Person a little before this happen'd, whom, he said, 'he mistook for Mr. Norton, and wounded him in 'the Arm. The Wretch is confin'd close in this 'Gaol, and 'tis hop'd will meet with his Deserts.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, March 19. The King has been pleas'd to constitute and appoint Lieutenant Colonel John Duncomb, of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Colonel of the Regiment of Marines late Col. Hanmers, and likewise Captain of a Company in the said Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel John Lee, of Lieutenant General Battel's Regiment, to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late commanded by Col. Long, and likewise to be Captain of a Company in the said Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Peregrine Lascelles, of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late commanded by Col. Mordaunt, and likewise to be Captain of a Company in the said Regiment.

The Right Hon. Lord Henry Beauclerk, Lieutenant Colonel in the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late commanded by the Honourable Colonel Cholmondeley, and likewise to be Captain of a Company in the said Regiment.

Sir John Bruce, Bart. to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late commanded by Colonel de Grangues, and likewise to be Captain of a Company in the said Regiment.

BANKRUPTS.

Rebecca Downes, of Woolverhampton, in the County of Stafford, Shopkeeper and Chapwoman.

Henry Tregear, late of Crowan, in the County of Cornwall, Grocer and Chapman.

Robert Southgate, of Maidstone in the County of Kent, Dealer and Chapman.

General Post-Office, London, March 19, 1742.

WHEREAS notwithstanding the publick Notice that has been so repeatedly given by this Office, as well in the Gazette as in the other News Papers, concerning the Foreign Postage which is to be paid here for all Letters that are to go to Germany, Italy, *or any other Country beyond* Holland, France *or* Flanders, *Mistakes have sometimes been made, and Letters have been deliver'd at this Office, directed to those Countries, without paying the Foreign Postage, as requir'd by Act of Parliament, the Post-Master-General has thought fit to advertise, That the Postage to be paid here at this Office, or at the respective Receiving Houses or Offices, appointed and authorised for the taking in of Letters in Town or Country, by all Persons corresponding with* Germany, Italy, *or any Foreign Parts in the North or the South, by the Way of* Holland, France *or* Flanders, *is after the following Rates, viz.*

		s.	d.
Between London *and any Part of* Germany, Italy, Sicily, Switzerland, Denmark *or* Sweden, *and all Parts of the North* (*through* Holland)	*Single*	1	0
	Double	2	0
	Treble	3	0
	Ounce	4	0
Between London *and any Part of* Spain *or* Portugal (*through* France, *or by Packet Boats directly*)	*Single*	1	6
	Double	3	0
	Treble	4	6
	Ounce	6	0
Between London *and any Part of* Italy *or* Sicily (*through* France, *by way of* Lyons) *or any Part of* Turky, (*by way of* Marseilles)	*Single*	1	3
	Double	2	6
	Treble	3	9
	Ounce	5	0

And it is observ'd, that on Failure of such Payment of the above Rates, no Letters to such Foreign Parts can be forwarded from this Office: And that for all Letters directed to Foreign Countries, by the Way of Holland, France *and* Flanders, *as above, sent to this Office to be forwarded from any Parts of the Kingdom of* Great Britain *distant from* London, *or from any Parts of* Ireland, *the usual Inland Postage to* London *is also to be paid over and above the Foreign Postage.*

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GEO. SHELVOCKE, *Secretary.*

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